



Marginal Column

By EBY LAQUEUR

IT has been a difficult time this past fortnight to find out what the fighting around Gaza was really about. There is no hiding on this occasion in London that Egypt struck the first blow and has throughout the past ten days been more provocative than Israel. Thus "The Times" Diplomatic Correspondent, But the Cairo correspondent of the same paper, who always has a running fight with the head office, violently disagreed the next day: "When side was really responsible for the crisis cannot honestly be said. (The word 'honestly' in connection with a particularly brazen lie usually works wonders. The Communists in such cases prefer 'everybody knows'—but this is a matter of taste.) Anyway, 'The Times' editorialist reached the conclusion that whoever was to blame for the present fighting, an alliance with Israel was completely unrealistic, for Britain's interest in the Middle East can be advanced only by alliance with the Arab States. The "Daily Telegraph" (no great lover of Egypt either) wrote of "Israel's bestiality" after the Khan Yunis attack and "blood-thirsty" Israel raids. "The Times," the "Telegraph" and the rest of the press gave publicity to agency reports from Cairo and Jerusalem, as did the Americans. The Soviet Radio preferred to give reports emanating from Cairo only; after all why complicate matters by broadcasting conflicting reports?

WHEN Goebbels' Ministry in the autumn of 1938 published news of Czech attacks against Sudeten Germans in which three Germans had been killed (to choose a random illustration), this had some relation to reality, True enough, the Sudeten Germans had attacked the Czechs, and not vice versa, and there had been two wounded, not three killed, in the Czech attacks. In the case of the Egyptian announcements are without such inhibitions: If the "Voice of the Arabs" announces an Israeli (or Egyptian) attack in which ten people were killed, it might not only have been the other way round, the number of casualties may be ten times higher (or smaller)—the whole thing may not have happened at all.

THINGS are well known to all who have followed the Cairo news for some time, and especially the broadcasts by the "Voice of the Arabs" on Israel as well as the French, Sudan, North Africa or any subject under the sun. But how many outside observers do follow this news regularly? In the world's centres is low and is still sinking: political commentators and sub-editors in London and New York cannot be expected to know what is really happening in the Middle East and how reliable the various sources are. There is a prime facie case for giving equal weight to the versions put out by both sides in a dispute just as there was a case for publishing side by side the news and views of Nazis and anti-Nazis in the Thirties. But it would be wrong invariably to attribute antisemitic designs to all authors of anti-Israel articles as people in Israel frequently do. If "The Times" editorialist says that only the Arabs, however incompetent, unstable and unreliable" can be Britain's allies in the Middle East, he obviously reflects official views, though even then it is difficult to know from what level the inspiration emanated and whether it may not be subject to fairly sudden change. The B.B.C., for example, has not at intervals a pro-Arab stand. Most papers in England, and the free world in general, certainly have sufficient latitude to take a line of their own on a comparatively unimportant issue such as the Egyptian-Israeli conflict.

London, September 10.

3 Turkish Army Generals Sacked After Riots

ISTANBUL, Saturday (Reuter). — Three Turkish Army generals have been dismissed after an inquiry, a National Defence Ministry communiqué revealed today.

The officers — Lieut-General Vedat Çelenk, Lieut-General Faik Bülent, and Brig. Nedim Ersoy — held key posts in the First Army Area which includes Istanbul.

There was no mention made why they were dismissed, or if the move was in connection with the anti-Greek riots earlier in the week. Gen. Çelenk was in charge of the first stage of the riots declared on Tuesday night, and when martial law was imposed the following day, Gen. Çelenk was in Istanbul.

Meanwhile three martial law courts today began hearing the cases of 2,007 persons detained on charges of looting and incendiarism in Istanbul, Izmir, and Ankara during the rioting. Ankara Radio said yesterday that 2,124 persons were arrested in connection with the riots.

"Communists and provocateurs" would be tried.

Both Izmir and Istanbul were still under martial law, but the regulations were slightly relaxed in Ankara yesterday to allow wedding feasts, for which permission must be obtained.

In Ankara, the Greek Charge d'Affaires yesterday handed the Foreign Ministry a note in protest against the anti-Greek riots.

A written protest was necessary, as no reply was received to a verbal approach two days ago. ("Anti-Greek Riots" — Col. 5, P. 5)

Marine Commandos From Malta Land in Cyprus

By THE H. H. RUSSELL

NICOSEA, Saturday. — Six hundred men of the 4th Marine Commando, who were the last out of Palestine in 1948, arrived in Famagusta today from Malta to hunt terrorists in Cyprus.

The landing had all the appearance of a martial operation. Security checks and soldiers kept curious crowds away.

For more than five months there has been sporadic terrorism, but up to now British troops have been confined to the island as well as the Sudan, North Africa or any subject under the sun. But how many outside observers do follow this news regularly?

Now it seems London believes that any minute civil war may start between Greeks and Turks in Cyprus, and hence more troops must be sent. Five hundred men of the 4th Marine Commando are expected to arrive on Monday, and 800 more commandos are due on Tuesday. One battalion of the Middlesex Regiment from the Sudan and one battalion of the Middlesex Regiment from Austria will arrive later this month.

Ghazi Fails to Form Syrian Government

Said al Ghazi reported yesterday that he had failed to form a new Syrian Cabinet according to NABAS President Kuratly.

He had not asked anyone else to undertake the task, it was added. He had asked the President to appoint him as Prime Minister.

The mission will also take the opportunity to discuss general Arab affairs with Syrian officials.

KING PAUL DONATES BELGRADE TO YUGOSLAVS

Belgrade, Saturday (Reuter). — King Paul of Greece has donated his private collection of books to the People's Committee of the Belgrade district for social purposes, the official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, announced today.

Israel Set to Resume Talks, Egypt Refuses

Jerusalem yesterday notified the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, that she has appointed Mr. Yusuf Taha to represent the Government in any resumption of talks between the parties and himself.

This information was contained in a letter despatched by Mr. Arthur Lourie, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, to General Burns on Friday. Mr. Taha was one of Israel's two representatives of the talks before they were broken off by Egypt.

Cairo, however, in an official statement published yesterday, said that she was willing to relieve tension in the Gaza area, but that she refused to enter into new negotiations as recommended by the U.N. Truce Supervisor, the Israeli had attacked east of Gaza.

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Victory in Sight On 'New Deal' For Morocco

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — Victory was in sight today for Premier Edgar Faure in his bid to keep his self-proclaimed September 13 deadline for the introduction of a "new deal" in Morocco. From Antsiraba, Madagascar, his special envoy, Gen. Georges Catroux, reported success in his mission to obtain the approval of Sultan Mohammed VI, who had refused to accept the plan.

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Russian, W. German Talks Stalled Over Prisoner Issue

U.S., China Agree On Release of Civilians

GENEVA, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.S. and China have reached full agreement on repatriation of civilians in each other's countries, a Chinese spokesman stated here today at the close of the 14th meeting between the two delegations.

This was the first item of their agenda and has been under discussion since the opening of the talks between Mr. Alexis Johnson and Mr. Wang Ping-nan began here on August 1. The spokesman said, "You can say that we have reached agreement on point 1 and have now finished with this item on our agenda."

Details of speeches made at the second session of the talks which lasted 3½ hours were released at a press conference by Mr. Leonid Ilyich, Soviet Press Chief.

In his speech, Marshal Bulganin said there was a misunderstanding on the prisoner question. Russia had released all prisoners-of-war he said, but was holding 9,000 German "war criminals." Their conviction by Soviet courts was a "real human act," he said.

Dr. Adenauer said there had indeed been "many serious crimes" committed by Hitler's troops on Soviet territory. "Soviet troops who were on German territory also committed certain acts," he added.

Mr. Ilyich quoted the Soviet Premier as saying, "The Soviet people cannot understand why attempts are being made in West Germany to represent war criminals, who are serving sentences in the Soviet Union, as innocent martyrs."

Civil Servants Reject Salary Advances

Representatives of Civil Workers Committees, who met in Jerusalem on Friday, decided not to accept advances against salary increases as proposed by the Government early last week. They decided to ask for an advance equal to 10 per cent of their July salary, while the Government has offered advances equal to the monthly salary increases.

The Committee also decided to ask for higher increases in basic salaries than those outlined by the Union.

4 FOR U.S. SESSION

Messrs. David Hacohen and Ishar Harari, M.K.'s and Messrs. Gidon Rafael and Moshe Tor, of the Foreign Ministry, will join the United Nations Assembly opening next week. It is learned.

The delegation is expected to be named at today's Cabinet meeting, and the members will be leaving for New York later in the week.

U.S. Aid Chiefs To Meet in Cairo

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UPI). — Mr. John B. Hollister, Director of the U.S. International Cooperation Administration, will meet in Cairo on Thursday with the chiefs of U.S. aid missions in the Middle East and South Asia.

Mr. Hollister told a press conference here yesterday that the meeting, actually routine and similar to past regional meetings, would provide for an "on the spot exchange of information."

The Cairo meeting will bring together U.S. aid directors in Israel, Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, the Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan and Turkey.

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Prime Minister Sharet Gives Interview to U.P.

Positive Features in Dulles' Plan

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' recent address to the Council on Foreign Relations is a highly important, well thought out, and carefully phrased document which calls for a reasoned and dispassionate reaction, said Mr. Moshe Sharet, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, in an interview to the United Press in Jerusalem on Friday.

The address presents a number of eminently constructive features, said Mr. Sharet. It envisages and pledges efforts to achieve a peaceful coexistence between Arab states and Israel. It expresses the hope that this aim may be attained in a manner that would harmonize, and not entail a sacrifice of, the national interests at stake. It emphasizes the paramount importance of development and urges concentration on concrete tasks throughout the area. It seeks by a proposed system of defense treaties to strengthen security within the region and relieve it from the fear of internal war and the burden of an armament race.

Mr. Sharet, who did not rest content with the enunciation of these general principles. On the contrary, he pointed out that his approach is at once realistic and imaginative. His attention is concentrated on the "realist" sentiment in countries where arable land can be made available, rather than on their unfeasible repatriation. To enable Israel to pay compensation for the Arab states is a realistic approach, with the President's authority, an international loan with a substantial participation by the U.S.

Mr. Sharet said that the following questions arise and call for clarification: How is it proposed to ensure that the compensation is paid? How is it proposed to ensure that the Arab states are not left in a state of economic distress? What compensation for the property of Jews from Iraq and other Arab countries who have found refuge in Israel?

Where the statement is disappointing and liable to misapprehension, continued Mr. Sharet, it is in its treatment of the problem of boundaries. Mr. Dulles appears to make their permanent definition a condition precedent for the conclusion of the defense treaties which he himself regards as urgently needed. It remains unexplained why the proposed treaties should not serve to guarantee against aggression the existing armistice lines. Let the present territorial status quo, at least in the same manner as that status quo was purported to be guaranteed by the Tripartite Declaration. When ever technical or other demerits of the present armistice lines may possess, they at least have the inestimable advantage of being already determined and agreed upon, whereas any agreed correction of these lines in the near future is highly problematical, if not illusory.

The logical sequence presented by the statement thus seems to lead to an immediate conclusion. One of the main aims of the statement is to guarantee mutual aggression. Yet by making the guarantee conditional on the conclusion of the defense treaties, it is in fact making the guarantee conditional on the conclusion of the defense treaties.

Unhappily, until the Security Council finds some way of getting to the core of the problem, which is the active and expressed belligerence of Egypt and her absolute refusal to consider any suggestion which might take matters in the direction of a permanent settlement, any proposal put forward must and will be in futility. There have been resolutions on the freedom of passage through the Suez Canal, for example, which have been loftily ignored by Egypt and have become dead letters. Nothing will be achieved by going into details which aim at strengthening the authority of the Chief of Staff of its Truce Supervision Organization, and not at pacification.

It is possible that the main reason why the Security Council does not take this course of action is that it has no alternative solution to offer. But there could be. It will be recalled that on November 16, 1948, when the negotiations between Israel and the Arab states were bogged down in a hopeless bewildering of conflicting and unacceptable proposals, the Security Council passed a resolution in which it called upon the parties to enter into negotiations either directly, or through the United Nations, for a permanent armistice to replace the truce. This bold resolution was effective and the present armistice agreements followed a few months later. It seems clear that a similar impasse has been reached here, and that the Security Council has come to the limit of its usefulness along the old lines of approach.

This does not, of course, exclude discussion by both parties of technical proposals suggested, and Israel has already notified its agreement to resume talks immediately, even as Egypt has announced that she has no intention of entering into the new negotiations proposed by the Security Council. Nothing effective will be achieved unless technical talks, if they are resumed, are conducted against the background of a larger and more imaginative proposal.

MACHILLAN LAUDS ANGLO-IRAQI AMITY
LONDON, Saturday (Reuter).—Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan said here last night that the Iraqi Government was contributing £100,000 towards a fund for the promotion of Anglo-Iraqi friendship.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Iraqi Society, Mr. Macmillan said that Iraq's new defense responsibilities in the Middle East and her spectacular economic development had greatly enhanced her international reputation.

He said that the Anglo-Iraqi Society, which was founded in 1946, had played a valuable part in promoting understanding between the two countries.

Mr. Macmillan said that the Society's work was particularly valuable in the light of the recent developments in the Middle East.

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Friday's Press:

Decision In Tel Aviv

MIRAH and Hapoel Haimi came in for an intense outpouring of the left Labour parties for "handing over" Tel Aviv majority to Haim Lavon and are ridiculed for having their opposition to the Mapai candidate on their outmoded prejudice against a woman mayor.

Tel Aviv is in for another period of backbiting, writes "Hapoel" (Hapoel) in its editorial. The religious parties who have preferred staid and incompetent to a dynamic and progressive administration. The verdict of the voter has been ignored, but the present combination cannot last; the citizens of the city will force it to make way for a dynamic and progressive administration.

"Lamshav" (Abdus Ha'woda), observing that Tel Aviv has again been surrendered to the bourgeois wonders whether the natural alliance between Socialists and Zionists is preferable to one with its erstwhile partners who have proven to be a broken reed.

"Hapoel" (General Zionist) states that the best for the city and for the State is to have a mayor who is a Zionist, one more than Agon in Jerusalem. Mapai's pressure on the religious groups had the opposite effect of the effect it desired and it will do well for Mapai to take note of the reasons for its setback whatever they be.

"Hapoel" (World Mizrahi Union) explains why its party had to pursue the course it took in the case of Jerusalem and reminds its readers that if the religious groups organize, there is a yet hope that they will see a religious mayor in the municipality. As for Tel Aviv, the paper blames Mapai tactics, which forced the decision. Mapai is further warned that pressure will not get it very far since the religious parties are dedicated to the single aim of ensuring the rights of the religious community in a free and progressive state.

"Omer" (Histadrut) writes that at last Jerusalem has been vouchsafed a Mayor who will stand at the head of an efficient administration and whose aim will be the welfare of the city and its inhabitants, raising it to a stature befitting its position as capital of the State of Israel.

though, in the final dust, Miss Maria Dalia Spies (Gilda) became more convincing. Maestro Vincenzo Marini was the conductor.

Ed Vissed Orchestra, Conductor: Georg Singer. Soloist: Frank Polleg, Piano. (Y.M.C.A. Hall, Sept. 21, 8:30 p.m.) Overture to "The Bartered Bride" Paul Ben-Haim; Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, Schumann; Symphony No. 1 in B flat major, Beethoven.

FRANK POLLEG, who was also the soloist at the first performance of the Ben-Haim Concerto with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in 1950, has proved once more his unique capacity as a performer of contemporary music. The required dry tone in the come sonata repetitions and the evocative quality of some oriental string instrument in the First Movement.

The middle section of the Concerto "Pieces in the Night," a typical Ben-Haim Nocturne, displays Mediterranean sensuousness together with a mood of infinite solitude, and it is a pity that in the closing "Dance" the composer falls back too often on a rather conventional use of Ravel-like arpeggiated chords to establish the desired climax of the cycle form. The orchestra's playing, thanks to Mr. Singer, was up to the high standard of the soloist.

Less satisfactory were the other items on the programme, especially in the Smetana Overture, where the strings sounded rather flat due to careless tuning. Y. SARAI

Anglo-Bacon Hotel, 4 Rehov, Eliezer Nachshon, Tel Aviv, Sept. 4

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MUTINY IN THE SUDAN

IS FAR FROM QUELLED

By a Special Correspondent

KHARTOUM, (OFNS).—THE South Sudan rebellion is over, but peace has not been established. The three southern provinces contain a third of the population of the Sudan—three million pagans, mainly negro primitive people. Until 1948, no decision had been taken on their future; a rudimentary administration had been established some security, and education had been left to the missionaries. That year, it was decided finally that the south should form part of a unified Sudan, and plans for educational and economic developments were started. However, despite warnings during the war years by Sir Douglas Mervin, the Chief Secretary, Sudan Government, no attempt was made to train southern administrators for higher posts, or to encourage the south to service.

With the Sudanization of the administrative service, the departure of the British officials from the south left a vacuum filled by northerners, many of whom were lacking local confidence and most without experience of southern problems. The difficulties of the three southern provinces, who had had short training as assistants to the British whom they had replaced, were increased by wild promises of advancement made by Ministers of the present Government in its early days, when still supporting union with Egypt.

Slave Trade Legacy Except for educational progress, the Government has been unable yet to do much for the south. It was unable to promote a few able southerners to the Administration as its hands were tied by the Public Service Commission, but it has never yet faced squarely to the root problems of relations of south with north.

Deep antipathy towards northerners still exists not only as a legacy of the slave trade and desecration of the last century, but also of the fear of the Arab, from whom the southern tribes were so long protected by British administration. In Bahr el Ghazal and the Upper Nile provinces bordering the Arab areas, having themselves the closely knit tribal organizations of Dinars, Nuer and Shilluk, the chance of an anti-northern uprising and disturbances is less strong than in the Equatoria province, where slavery was greatest and where the tribes are of widely varied size and less unified in themselves.

Hopes for Future The mutiny, whether touched off by outside interference or internal encouragement by turbulent politicians, has brought

this antipathy to prominence, and the Sudan Government must tackle it soon. Southern politicians have no clear idea of the future relationship with the north; some talk vaguely of federation, others of provincial autonomy.

For the time being, it will be difficult for the Government to think rationally, for the southern have murdered with a violence not seen in the Sudan this century. At Khartoum, women and children abductees in a Government stronghold were machine-gunned through windows, and men were shot down while burying their families. This human butchery is possible among primitive people, but despite it, the Negro and the Arab Sudanese have to exist as citizens of one country in the future.

For the immediate future, administration of the south with military keyposts is the only practicable policy; it would be both expensive and would risk revenge action by northern soldiers. If the support of southern chiefs could be gained by the Government, and a form of local autonomy introduced, it might be possible to end such military occupation by the end of this year.

What else is missing for the Holidays?

Wine - Grapes - Juice Brandy - Liqueur

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Readers' Letters

ANTI-SEMITISM AND TOURISM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I very much appreciate your liberalism, which gives everybody the possibility of airing his opinions in your paper, but sometimes I ask myself whether you aren't giving a little too far.

Referring to the discussion on Austrian anti-Semitism, we the majority of Israeli citizens, are deeply ashamed of and thoroughly disgusted with all those who are visiting resorts in these very countries where their own people have been murdered and they themselves interned in concentration camps. Are we not also to be considered?

To tell the truth, I think it is absolutely irrelevant whether Austria has paid more, or earlier, than Germany, or the other way around. Neither of them has done it, and neither will they. We cannot and will not hinder those who are not ashamed to go there, but maybe we could be spared discussions on pros and cons, and instead put up with the fact that there are people of less character among us just as there are everywhere in